# TOPSIS for CAPEC Supply Chain Vulnerabilites

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• TOSIS stands for "Technique for Order of Preference by Similarity to Ideal Solution" (Soczewica, 2020)

 TOPSIS works best with linear data – i.e. a linear graph equation (Çelikbilek & Tüysüz, 2020)

- TOPSIS comprises 3 equations with a total of 6 steps:
  - https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=Br1NQK0lumg



• Goals for this calculation:

1. To rank the severity of each Supply Chain attack on a scale between 0 and 1

- Technically this is not how TOPSIS is usually used
- We are inverting the use of 1 and 0 normally 1 is the best and 0 is the worst (called ideal best and ideal worst values)
- We are using 1 as the most dangerous attack combination and 0 as the least dangerous, based on the CAPEC rankings of Attack Likelihood, Typical Severity, and Skills Required.



• Goals for this calculation:

2. To use the rankings of each Supply Chain vulnerability to determine the probability of each attack combination present in the data

- This requires the standard probability equation of a/(a+b+c...n)
- Counts the instances of each possible Attack Sev / Typical Sev / Skills Req combo present in the data
- Let's take a look at the data before TOPSIS:



• Equation 1:







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#### 1. Calculate the Normalized Matrix





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  - How can we do this on Excel?





• Equation 2:

$$V_{ij} = \bar{X}_{ij} \times W_j$$





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- 2. Calculate the weighted Normalized Matrix
  - Weights were equated equally by 1/3 for the initial equation
    - Can be changed if more appropriate.





#### 3. Calculate the ideal best value

• V+

#### 4. Calculate the ideal worst value

• V-



• Equation 3:

 $S_{i}^{+} = \left[\sum_{j=1}^{m} \left(V_{ij} - V_{j}^{+}\right)^{2}\right]^{0.5}$   $S_{i}^{-} = \left[\sum_{j=1}^{m} \left(V_{ij} - V_{j}^{-}\right)^{2}\right]^{0.5}$ 







5. Calculate the Euclidean distance from the ideal best (Si+) and worst (Si-) values



#### 6. Caluculate the performance score (Pi)

- This score will provide 2 things:
  - A calculation of distance between the worst possible attack (1) and the least possible attack (0)
  - The ability to rate the probability of occurance of each type of attack combination
- Let's look at the data: